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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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9 June 1994

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-111

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## Foreign Ministers Address OAU Council in Tunis

### Libya's Foreign Minister al-Muntasir

LD0706221494 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1852 GMT  
7 Jun 94

[Excerpts] Tunis, 7 June, JANA—Brother 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, congratulated the chairman and members of the bureau [as received] of the 60th session of the OAU Council of Foreign Ministers which started in Tunis. He also hoped for a better political and economic future for Africa. He added: I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all the states of the African continent and to the OAU and its secretary-general for their supportive stands toward the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which never ceased offering initiatives to find a peaceful solution to the dispute known now as the Lockerbie crisis. This African support constituted—with the support we received from other major regional organizations—a general position which reflected the will of the majority of the international community and which should be acknowledged and taken into account. [passage omitted]

The brother secretary went on to say: We remind the African states of the importance of taking urgent measures to confront the attempts aimed at interfering in the African affairs, usurping the freedom and independence of the peoples, plundering their resources and obstructing the development process they chose for themselves. This forces us to coordinate and consult one another to adopt a united stand in order to confront these challenges which threaten the security, safety and sovereignty of the states of the (African) continent.

The brother secretary also said: The OAU dealt with the Libyan-Chadian border dispute for several years during which the two countries cooperated with the organization and the ad hoc committee and this kept the matter within the framework of the African continent. [passage omitted] [item ends in mid-transmission]

[Tripoli Libyan Television Network in Arabic at 1930 GMT on 7 June, in a related report adds:

["Consequently, the two countries [Libya and Chad] managed to solve the dispute with their mutual consent; and proceeding from the spirit of African fraternity and the relation of good neighborliness, the Great Jamahiriya and the sister republic of Chad agreed to end their territorial dispute after the Great Jamahiriya complied with the ruling passed by the International Court of Justice.

["He added: Within the framework of its respect for the international charters which it has never ceased to take into account in its international relations, the Great Jamahiriya signed an agreement with the republic of Chad to implement the ruling since it recognized that this ruling had decided the fate of a region which was the

subject of a dispute between two neighboring sister countries. Practical measures started to be taken to implement the ruling in accordance with the agreed timetable and in an atmosphere of understanding and full cooperation and under the supervision of UN monitors. This agreement was crowned yesterday with the signing of a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation during the Chadian president's visit to the Great Jamahiriya."]

### Lesotho's Foreign Minister Qhobela

MB0806170394 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English  
1130 GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] The Organization of African Unity, OAU, could now brace itself to fulfill its financial obligations following the closure of its heavy commitment in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and the imminent dissolution of the OAU special fund for the liberation of Africa.

Addressing the 60th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Tunis yesterday, the honorable minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Molapo Qhobela, said he hoped that the member states would now be in a position to concentrate better on their financial obligations to the regular budget of the OAU. Mr. Qhobela welcomed South Africa, which was formally admitted as the 53rd member of the OAU at the Council of Ministers' meeting. One of the main battles of the OAU for decades, since its founding in 1963, was to dismantle apartheid.

The minister said the admission of South Africa, whose tenacious struggle for freedom and democracy commanded universal recognition, brought a particular kind of joy to Lesotho, which is South Africa's closest neighbor. Commenting on the report of the OAU secretary general, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, on the organization's activities since the last summit of heads of state and government in Cairo last year, Mr. Qhobela said commendable progress had been made by the organization over the past year. In particular, the minister applauded the work achieved in the areas of management, of peaceful transitional to democratic rule, economic integration, as well as work on conflict resolution among African countries.

Mr. Qhobela recalled with gratitude the contribution made by the OAU towards resolving, through peaceful means, the crisis situation that resulted from the confrontation between the two warring factions in the Lesotho armed forces earlier this year.

### Frontline States To Send Task Force to Lesotho

MB0906063294 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2221 GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] Cape Town June 8 SAPA—The Frontline States are to send a task force to Lesotho to quote "knock some

sense" into the elements disrupting the country, Frontline Chairman and Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said on Wednesday.

Speaking at a late night press conference attended by President Nelson Mandela, Namibian head of state Sam Nujoma and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, he said the task force would try to interact with those who were disturbing democracy in the mountain kingdom.

It would also warn them that if they persisted in their actions, the Frontline States would "go further than just the political act of sending a task force". Military action was "not excluded but for now it has not been decided on".

Mr Mandela said the Frontline States had no desire to engage in any action offensive to the international and regional organisations whose opinions it valued. "We must understand this as an attempt to preserve democracy within the parameters of consultation with all parties that are involved. We are committed to methods of peaceful persuasion in addressing problems generally and in particular with regard to Lesotho."

President Mugabe said the task force had already met and would leave as soon as its members had "put their thoughts together" under the terms of reference given to them. They would report back as soon as possible.

Whatever action was finally taken would be on a joint basis and would not be just the action of an individual Frontline country.

President Mugabe said he and his Frontline colleagues on Wednesday discussed a report compiled by a task force appointed earlier this year on the situation in Lesotho and felt "very, very disturbed". The situation there was deteriorating by the day and the government was unable to perform its functions freely because of interference by elements in both the army and the police force.

"In view of that worsening situation, we have decided that we will certainly set up another task force which will go back to Lesotho and try to knock some sense into those elements of the forces, whether it is police or army who are interfering with the smooth running of governmental activity and actually causing the lawlessness currently taking place in that country." He regarded this as "stern action".

The task force would "enjoin them, urge them, encourage them and actually warn them that if they persist in their actions, we will go further than just the political act of sending a task force." "We would set a very dangerous precedent if, in a region where democracy is the order of the day, and where it is not the order of the day, is being established...we allowed its reversal by forces which are bent on lawlessness, and disorder."

President Mugabe said the first task force which represented only Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa, had made recommendations to Lesotho, including restructuring of the army to incorporate guerrillas from the Lesotho Liberation Army. However, sections of the army had prevented the government from implementing the reforms.

Representatives of Botswana, Lesotho and Zambia were also present at the press conference.

## Rwanda

### 13 Clergy Members Killed by 'Rebellious' RPA Troops

EA0806211594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] Thirteen clergymen including bishops Vincent Nsengiyunva [of Kigali diocese] and Joseph Ruzindana have been killed by four soldiers of the Rwandan Patriotic Army [RPA] who rebelled. The sad information was reported to us by our correspondent in the Butare-Gitarama region, Wilson Ndayambaje who was present yesterday when the political director of the RPA, Colonel Frank Mugambage, was announcing the sad news to journalists.

Before giving you a complete list of all the bishops and priests who were killed, let us see first how things happened. After the fall of Kabgayi at the hands of the RPA, 13 clergymen who were at Kabgayi were placed under the protection of eight soldiers of the RPA. But four of the soldiers who originate from Gitarama, left their comrades with whom they were supposed to ensure the security of the clergymen. They went to execute these clergymen. When the other four soldiers learned about this, they intervened and killed one of the rebellious soldiers while the other three ran away. Currently, a search is being conducted to find them and bring them to trial by a military tribunal. According to preliminary investigations, before evading the vigilance of their colleagues and going to accomplish their dirty job, the four boys, all from Gitarama, said that some of the bishops and priests had participated in the massacres perpetrated against the soldiers' families. The search for the three rebels continues so that they can be arrested and transferred for trial by the RPA.

The complete list of those killed is as follows: Bishop Vincent Nsengiyunva, Bishop Thaddee Nsengiyunva, Bishop Joseph Ruzindana, Monseigneur (Innocent Gasabwoya), Father Rwabalinda, Father Ndaberetse, Father Francois Murego, Father Ntamugabumwe, Father [name indistinct] Mutabazi, Father Kayibanda, Father Richard [name indistinct], Father Aime Uwimana and (?priest) (Fidele Gahunzire). God be with them.

### UN Mission Head Meets Government, RPF Delegates

AB0806171994 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 8 Jun 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Text] Kigali, June 8 (AFP)—Rwandan rebels and the army fought fiercely on several fronts Wednesday [8 June] as their delegates came out of a new round of peace talks without a ceasefire accord, UN officials said.

A French cameraman was shot and wounded in the southwestern Nyamirambo district of Kigali where government troops and militiamen from Rwanda's Hutu majority have dug in to resist an assault by the mainly Tutsi rebels.

General Romeo Dallaire, the head of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) said the talks between general staff officers from the warring sides had been "very positive" and that they had agreed to meet again on Thursday. "We studied the principal document (put forward by UN mediators) and discussed the modalities of a ceasefire, but there is still work to be done," Dallaire said after chairing the discussions.

Two months of clashes and ethnic bloodletting between the minority Tutsis and the majority Hutus have left up to 500,000 dead and displaced another two million people, according to estimates by relief workers. Half a million Rwandans have fled abroad.

The warring sides met under UN auspices last week and came to an agreement on the security of UN relief operations and safe passage for civilians being evacuated, but failed to cut a ceasefire deal.

During a break in Wednesday's talks, rebel delegation chief Colonel Frank Mugambage said the RPF was insisting on "firm commitments" from the government, which the rebels want to halt massacres behind Hutu lines.

The RPF also wants pro-government radios to stop broadcasting incitements to ethnic slaughter. The army wants the civil war to stop before agreeing to anything.

After the previous round of talks last Thursday, Mugambage declared that the rebels were "capable of fighting and winning this war if that is the (only) option."

The rebels, who have the upper hand on the battlefronts, refuse to recognise the all-Hutu interim government formed after president Juvenal Habyarimana was killed in a suspected rocket attack on his plane on April 6.

The government has left Kigali for Gitarama, some 50 kilometres (30 miles) from the capital, where further fighting was reported Wednesday. The RPF claims to have pushed back government counter-offensives in the area.

The French journalist, Jean-Christophe Klotz, 32, who works for the French film agency CAPA, was hit in the thigh as he accompanied aid workers in a visit to a school where displaced people have sought shelter from the fighting. He was taken to a hospital run by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), where medical staff said he needs rapidly to be evacuated from Rwanda, the ICRC delegation chief in Kigali, Philippe Gaillard said.

The Rwandan military delegation led by General Marcel Gatsinzi met the rebel team headed by Mugambage at the UN headquarters in the Amohoro hotel in north-eastern Kigali.



The army's team was brought to the talks in a UN armoured vehicle, but the rebels later arrived aboard their own transport at the hotel, which lies in a district of the largely abandoned city controlled by the guerrillas.

Dallaire, a Canadian, chaired the talks exceptionally in the absence of his deputy, Ghanaian General Henry Anyidoho, who was unable to return to Kigali in time from a mission abroad because the airport was closed.

The United Nations suspended flights on Sunday after government troops fired a shell as a UN plane was on the tarmac at the airport, which is jointly administered by the rebels and UN forces.

## Zaire

### HCR-PT Meeting Previewed; Tshisekedi Minister Comments

AB0806163594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Tomorrow is a day of suspense in Zaire. It is, indeed, tomorrow that the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT] will appoint from among eight candidates the future prime minister of the country. The problem is that the hardline of the opposition against President Mobutu's regime did not deign to present Etienne Tshisekedi's candidacy. Indeed, the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies [USORAS] feels the post of prime minister is not vacant because there is a prime minister named Etienne Tshisekedi. Ousmane Kaba reports:

[Begin Kaba recording] Each side interprets the new Constitution its own way. The infamous Article 78 is the bone of contention. One the one side is the Union for the Republic and Democracy [URD], really an extension of the opposition, regarded as a moderate group that supports the theory of a third party, which is to say in light of the permanent confrontation between Tshisekedi-Mobutu, there must be a third person who can cooperate with the president. On the other side is the Union for the Republic and Democracy, a kind of spontaneous generation of dissidents who, after joining the USORAS, wanted to create a third school of thought. There lies all the question because all the political unrest in Kinshasa during these past weeks is only the logical consequence of the interpretation of the new Constitution.

As for Tshisekedi, basing himself on his election at the Sovereign National Conference, he does not intend to support any list of candidates for the post of prime minister. For Tshisekedi, as long as the transition does not come to an end, there is only one prime minister: himself. Will the People's Palace be invaded again by the security forces like a few weeks ago? Or will the plenary

session be postponed? That is the question. The URD confirms that the meeting will take place, while Tshisekedi's partisans strongly deny the information, ironically explaining that whether there is a meeting at the HCR-PT tomorrow or not, for Tshisekedi, the commission of 33 deputies who will hold the meeting has no legal recognition. [end recording]

As Ousmane Kaba has just said, a delegation of representatives from France, Belgium, and the United States recently held discussions with the opposition leaders and Etienne Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba. This delegation was the bearer of messages from their governments. It delivered similar messages to President Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday. Regarding the contents of the messages received by the two Zairian politicians, here is (Lambert Mende), minister of communication in the Tshisekedi government:

[Begin (Mende) recording] We received a message that encourages power-sharing between President Mobutu and Prime Minister Tshisekedi. We received a message encouraging us to find a common solution to this crisis that has divided us both within the two political parties and in our own political party, by this I mean the problem of dissidents. I think Tshisekedi answered all these questions regarding dissidence by saying that there is a bipolarization of the constitution in this country. We are legalistic. Because of this bipolarization, our friends who left us to join President Mobutu could no longer consider themselves, while on President Mobutu's side, as people who can come and sit among us and be part of our quotas within the HCR and the transitional government. They can only aspire to this privilege when they come back to join the cause that we are defending and around which the USORAS, that is the Zairian opposition has built its project. [end recording]

The private press today echoed the criticisms leveled against France by the UDPS. For the PHARE, the appeal to boycott French goods at a rally on 5 June by Kiba Samaliba is nothing other than a declaration of a holy war that can recall the one being waged by the Islamic Salvation Front in Algeria [FIS] against French interests. The paper writes, and I quote, in both Kinshasa and the rural areas, people are convinced today that France does not deserve better than the war that the FIS has declared on it.

On its part, LE PALMARES, another newspaper close to the opposition, feels that France is a thorn in the side of Zairian democracy. The paper also wrote about the setting up of democratic process in Zaire in order to draw attractive dividends.

It will be recalled that at a UDPS rally on 5 June, Kiba Samaliba, a member of the leadership of this party headed by Etienne Tshisekedi, accused France of supporting a dictatorship in Zaire, that is President Mobutu's regime.

### **Mandela Meets With Namibian President Nujoma**

*MB0906081594 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0753 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town June 9 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela held discussions on what he called “matters of common interest” with Namibian President Sam Nujoma at his Westbrooke residence in Cape Town on Thursday morning. The meeting is the first of a series of four meetings with Frontline leaders scheduled for Thursday morning.

Mr Mandela said after the meeting that he had exchanged views with Mr Nujoma on several issues including proposed Frontline action on the crisis in Lesotho.

Mr Nujoma said he and Mr Mandela had discussed “bilateral issues”. “We have much in common particularly in terms of trade. Over 70 percent of Namibia’s trade is with South Africa so we are good neighbours... We wanted to promote that.”

He said he and Mr Mandela also discussed the situations in Angola, Mozambique and Rwanda. “These are issues of great concern to all of us. We want peace and stability because one cannot have development where there is no peace.”

Mr Mandela also posed briefly for photographs with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe with whom he has just begun a meeting.

He is also due to meet President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and Joachim Chissano of Mozambique. All five heads of state will be attending a southern African economic summit in Cape Town on Thursday afternoon.

### **Diplomatic Ties To Be Established With Zambia**

*MB0806150694 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1447 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Pretoria June 8 SAPA—South Africa and Zambia have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations with effect from May 10, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on Wednesday.

The ministry in a statement said South Africa and Zambia would now upgrade their respective offices in Pretoria and Lusaka to high commissions.

### **Provincial Premiers Meet for ‘Confidential’ Talks**

*MB0806184894 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1643 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Pretoria June 8 SAPA—Provincial premiers met in Pretoria on Wednesday night for “confidential discussions” ahead of their meeting on Thursday with government ministers to discuss provincial executive powers. PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier Tokyo Sexwale said the premiers would meet from time to time in different regional capitals.

Only North-West Premier Popo Molefe, who is ill, was not present. He was represented by Satish Roopa.

The premiers will meet Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and Public Service and Administration Minister Zola Skweyiya in Pretoria for further discussions on provincial executive powers.

The meeting is a follow-up to a meeting in Cape Town last month and follows the removal by proclamation last Friday of all provincial powers. The powers were temporarily assigned to central government departments in preparation for their being devolved to the provinces.

The expectation is that most of the provincial premiers will apply to be able to exercise all of the powers determined by the constitution. While some of these powers can be exercised exclusively, others can only be exercised subject to the approval of the central government.

Mr Meyer said at a recent briefing he envisaged a process in which the provinces negotiated for powers from central government.

Apart from fulfilling constitutional provisions the provinces have to be able to demonstrate that their administrations will be in a position to administer the exercise of powers. This is especially difficult given that provincial administrations are being amalgamated with former homeland and self-governing territories’ administrations. The process is far from complete.

In some cases a province might leave a function to the central government even though constitutionally it is entitled to administer that function on its own.

### **Task Force Set Up To ‘Drive’ Reconstruction Plan**

*MB0806164194 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
8 Jun 94 p 9*

[Text] A powerful task force comprising the communications, statistics and economic research arms of Government has been set up from President Nelson Mandela’s office to drive the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP).

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) is also set for a revamp and will be administered by Deputy President F.W. de Klerk, according to Government sources. A major announcement will be made next week about the NIS’s new image, and changes to its senior management.

The two moves are the latest in a series of shake-ups of ministries and State departments as the multiparty Government shifts gear to tackle unemployment and poverty, and to address backlogs in education, health and other services.

Reliable sources say the SA Communication Service (SACS), Central Statistical Service (CSS) and Central Economic Advisory Service (CEAS) are in the process of being placed under Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo. The former labour leader, who is responsible for coordinating the RDP from the President’s Office, has already approached the three organisations to set up working relationships.

The CSS and the CEAS will play the role of a think-tank to focus the RDP into disadvantaged and under-funded sectors, while, at the same time, monitoring progress and checking wasteful spending. The CEAS has already begun preparing a White Paper describing the nuts and bolts of the plan outlined by President Mandela in Parliament last months, according to CEA chief Jan Dreyer.

Dreyer pledged his service's support for Naidoo, saying he had already begun working closely with the Minister.

There is now a major shift in attitude towards addressing development and priorities, he said. An important party of CEAS's job would be to maintain fiscal discipline.

The full extent of the CSS's involvement in the RDP has not yet been spelt out but Naidoo has held discussions with its management and indicated it will fall under his jurisdiction, said highly placed CSS sources. The CSS would throw its weight behind the RDP but wanted to ensure that it could still perform its function at a professional level and protect the credibility of its data.

The CSS wanted to continue providing information to the private sector. "Where we can play a significant role is in monitoring the implementation of the RDP. The results should be quantifiable," the source said.

The SACS has also not yet been officially informed of its future position but its placement in the President's Office is being considered. One of its main jobs will be to report on the RDP's progress.

The SACS is currently under Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer. This suited it during the transition, said a spokesman, but it would be beneficial now for it to fall under the President's Office. "Effective communication would be critical to the [process of reconciliation].

"We are always operating on behalf of other ministries but it would not be like that under the President because the SACS would not be easily annexed by one department alone," he said.

Another option on the table was for SACS to be taken over by Foreign Affairs, but this was less likely to happen.

The prevailing feeling was that most developed countries can target communication exclusively outward, but in a country like South Africa it should be mainly inward, the spokesman said.

#### **AWB Executive Responds to Statements on Amnesty**

*MB0706194294 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1712 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] Ventersdorp June 7 SAPA—The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB] would have to continue its struggle "and even intensify it" following the rejection of the AWB's request for amnesty for right-wingers sentenced or awaiting trial, the AWB executive council said on Tuesday. The council was

reacting to amnesty legislation announced by Justice Minister Dullah Omar on Tuesday.

It said in a statement the AWB had extended a hand in a "reasonable attempt to bring about peace in our beloved country". "We offered to call a halt to our struggle pending negotiations on a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] if they showed good faith by granting unilateral amnesty for all rightists, those sentenced and awaiting trial. This is, however, clearly excluded in Mr Omar's statement. It is now apparent to us they are not interested in the hand extended to them. They have treated our offer with contempt and have rejected it out of hand," the statement said.

It added: "The rejection of our reasonable offer means that our struggle must continue and even intensify."

#### **Conservative Party Calls Truth Commission 'Ambush'**

*MB0806204094 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1737 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Pretoria June 8 SAPA—The truth commission proposed by Justice Minister Dullah Omar was an "ambush" for opponents of the African National Congress, the Conservative Party [CP] said on Wednesday. The CP called for a "general amnesty" for all people who committed crimes with a political motive. The cut-off date for such an amnesty should be the date it is announced.

On Tuesday, Mr Omar announced that the government intended keeping the December 6, 1993 cut-off date for applications for amnesty from prosecution for offences committed with a political motive.

The CP had asked that the cut-off date be extended to include offences committed by rightwingers who set off a series of bomb blasts that killed 19 people shortly before the April elections.

The CP sharply criticised Mr Omar for saying opponents and defenders of apartheid would be treated differently.

Constitutional affairs spokesman Fanie Jacobs said the minister's statement differed to the interpretation of President Nelson Mandela's. He said the CP would approach Mr Mandela again if necessary.

The CP said thousands of African National Congress supporters had been given amnesty and release in terms of agreements between the ANC and the National Party and that these had occurred without a public statement of the offences for which amnesty had been granted.

"Public hearings in the remaining cases would affect non-anc members or supporters. This process implies an inherent unequal handling of the remaining cases," the cp statement said.

The composition of the commission would also reflect the minister's stance on the amnesty issue. The CP said it opposed the establishment of new structures to deal with an amnesty.



The December 6 cut-off date had been unilaterally decided upon by the government parties.

"In the time between December 6, 1993 and the completion of the elections there were many cases of violence such as the mass murder at Shell House, countrywide killings of policemen and car bombs at Johannesburg, Germiston and Jan Smuts airport.

"The election is now over and political violence has declined dramatically. It would be unrealistic in the determination of the cut-off date for the amnesty to ignore these facts," the CP said.

The party also criticised the appointment of Advocate Arthur Chaskalson as chairman of the Constitutional Court, saying he was an ANC supporter.

#### **PAC Expresses Concern Over Truth Commission**

*MB0906053194 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1948 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Johannesburg June 8 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Wednesday expressed concern over the "one-sidedness and sectarian" terms of reference of the proposed "truth and reconciliation commission". In a statement in Johannesburg the organisation said all interested parties, including the PAC, should be invited to discuss these terms as well as the definition of a political crime before they were finalised.

"Of particular concern is the sectarian disqualification of the alleged killers of American student Amy Biehl from amnesty or indemnity," the statement said.

According to the PAC, their act was political in the sense that they were involved in a campaign in support of a South African Democratic Teachers Union strike initiated by the African National Congress in the Western Cape.

"The trust commission must take into consideration the definition of the enemy by those who purportedly committed violent acts," the statement said.

#### **South African Press Review for 9 June**

*MB0906131794*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

Truth Commission—"The move by Justice Minister Dullah Omar to establish a Commission of Truth and Reconciliation is welcome, with one major reservation. The commission must—if it is 'to enable South Africa to come to terms with its past'—be evenhanded," begins the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 June in a page 12 editorial. "A truth commission will fail if it seeks to extract confessions from only one side as a prerequisite for indemnity." "State officials who committed atrocities against anti-apartheid activists should not be allowed to apply for and be granted indemnity in secrecy ....but, by the same token, so must the

killers, bombers and torturers in ANC ranks be fully exposed and forced to acknowledge their role in the abuse of human rights." "There are auspicious signs, too, that Omar will reject the sweeping definition of a political offence in the Further Indemnity Act. The definition must not allow people motivated by racial bigotry and blood-lust to escape punishment by labelling their actions 'political'. Too wide a definition will stain the book."

#### **SOWETAN**

Truth Commission—"Proposals to deal with any country's secret security operations pose major moral, practical and philosophical problems, particularly to new governments," begins the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 June in a page 8 editorial. Plans to create a truth commission "is sure to be welcomed but will also raise many questions. It is necessary for reconciliation for crimes against the people to be made public, but the problem arises as to the process after these revelations." "It would seem rather unfortunate that men who committed the most heinous acts on helpless victims of a political situation should be allowed to get off so easily."

#### **CITIZEN**

Truth Commission—"As we feared and warned against, the government is going to set up a Truth and Reconciliation Commission," states the Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 8 June in a page 6 editorial. "We think the Truth Commission will be an inquisitorial body to 'smell out' those who allegedly committed atrocities and force them to make public penance for their deeds (unless, of course they volunteer to disclose their crimes and seek forgiveness). How this brings about reconciliation is beyond us. Eighteen months to two years of this kind of inquisition will keep all the hatreds alive, instead of helping to reconcile differences and bring about an end to the bitterness of the past." "It is also clear from Mr. Omar's remarks that atrocities committed by the ANC during its armed struggle will not require accounting before the Truth Commission, but the offences of those who killed ANC members or subjected them to 'dirty tricks' will be." If the government is not evenhanded, then the commission will be seen as an ANC "vendetta."

Government Urged To Trust De Klerk—"Deputy President De Klerk must wonder why his major partner in the government has taken to querying decisions he made while he was State President," states an editorial on page 6 of the 7 June edition of THE CITIZEN. The first queried decision was the deal with Mangosuthu Buthelezi that transferred land to Zulu King Zwelithini. Most recently, De Klerk's judgment was questioned when it was disclosed that he granted indemnity to security force operatives. "What is most disturbing," concludes THE CITIZEN, "is the fact that Mr De Klerk's bona fides are brought into question. If the ANC trusts him, why call him to account for decisions he validly took while State President? Put another way, how can there be a government of national unity when there is disunity over such issues?"

## Angola

### UNITA Reportedly 'Fully Accepts' Government Proposal

*MB0806203694 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Report by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao in Lusaka]

[Text] The government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] negotiating teams are still discussing the swearing in of UNITA members of parliament. The government has submitted a new document on this issue. Today's session was only between the negotiators. The mediator was not present. The negotiators failed to reach an agreement, but a meeting of heads of negotiating teams is scheduled for tomorrow.

Meanwhile, UNITA today reacted to the government proposal on the organization's participation in the governing of Angola. UNITA's response was presented to Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola and is already in the government delegation's hands.

Also today, UNITA issued an official statement in Lusaka, saying it fully accepts the government's proposal on participation in government. In terms of national reconciliation, the government has offered the following posts to UNITA: four ministries, seven deputy ministries, three provincial governments, seven deputy provincial governments, 30 municipality administrations, 35 deputy municipality administrations, 75 communal administrations, and six diplomatic missions. In the statement read by Information Secretary Jorge Valentim, UNITA says it accepts all that, but asks the government to include the government of Huambo Province.

The government has not yet reacted officially, but confirmed it has received UNITA's response demanding Huambo province's government and the legitimization of districts occupied by the force of arms.

[Luanda Radio Nacional in Portuguese at 1900 GMT on 8 June broadcasts a similar report saying "the statement released by UNITA in Lusaka this afternoon does not reflect the reality. A source close to the talks says UNITA has accepted the overall number but not the localities proposed by the government. The source gave the example of municipal and communal administrations, as well as diplomatic missions. The source said UNITA only wants to impress the international public opinion. In practice the organization wants to force the government to legitimize the areas it occupies militarily."]

### Government, UNITA Fail To Agree on Deputies

*MB0806143894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] [passage indistinct] the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] intends to rule in Huambo and it officially stated its intention to the mediator today. This morning the mediator, the observers, and government and UNITA representatives met at the Mulungushi Conference Center to discuss swearing in UNITA members of parliament. Although the outcome of the talks is not yet satisfactory, reliable sources have just told us that the government and UNITA are trying to find a solution to that and other issues. So, it is still believed that an agreement may be reached in Lusaka because there are no obstacles that cannot be overcome.

Meanwhile, UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim this morning summoned Angolan and foreign newsmen to inform them about UNITA's official position regarding its participation in governing the country. Angolan journalists insisted that Valentim confirm or deny his statements to the TIMES OF ZAMBIA that UNITA would continue to demand that the government allocate it the Foreign and Interior Ministries. Valentim simply said, quote, I have no comments. I can just say that UNITA wants to govern Huambo and this position has already been officially presented to the mediators, unquote. Meanwhile, it has been reported that the government and UNITA will this afternoon continue the discussions to find solutions on the issue being discussed and come up with an agreement that would conform with the interests of the negotiators. Everything now depends on the goodwill of both sides.

### 'Relative Calm' in Kuito; UNITA Repelled in Malanje

*MB0806145194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Relative calm prevailed in the city of Kuito this morning. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels have scaled down their shelling and attacks against the martyred city.

Right now, sporadic shelling is in progress. Snipers continue to shoot at everything. Reliable military sources with the Bie Provincial Operational Command said this morning's relative calm was due to rebel forces making arrangements for a new attack on the city of Kuito over the next few hours.

Meanwhile, famine is beginning to reach alarming proportions. The World Food Program, Caritas [International Conference of Catholic Organizations for Charitable and Social Action], and the International Red Cross have already distributed their food stocks to the residents. Although snipers control Kuito's streets, the residents have left their hideouts in search of food.

In Malanje, government forces have extended their defensive areas. Units of the Angolan Armed Forces, National Police, and Civil Defense are heading to the west of Cambondo, 19 km from the city of Malanje. UNITA soldiers have suffered heavy losses. In a press

release issued today, the Northeastern Front Command says combined government forces this morning repelled a group of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola intending to attack (Tocamba) locality. In their hasty retreat, UNITA rebels abandoned four AKM clips, 209 rounds of ammunition, seven M-69 hand grenades, and one knapsack. UNITA used long-range weapons in its attack, though no losses were reported.

### **UNITA Resumes Shelling of Kuito, Clashes in Malanje**

*MB0806205994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel troops this afternoon resumed shelling of the besieged city of Kuito. Throughout the day, snipers continued to fire at the residents looking for food, water, and firewood following a lull in the shelling. A source with the Bie Operational Command has described UNITA's suspension of shelling and its resumption in the afternoon as a maneuver that fits within the framework of preparations planned for the next few hours. The source added that today there were countless movements by UNITA troops, while long-range artillery fired at various parts of the city of Kuito. UNITA troops used vehicles confiscated from humanitarian agencies during the evacuation of relief workers.

The food situation is worsening. Five people have already starved to death in the past 72 hours. The figure is likely to increase unless the situation is remedied.

In Malanje, Jonas Savimbi's men today suffered human and material losses when they clashed with government troops in the outlying areas of that city. Sources with the Northwestern Military Command revealed that at 1315 [1215 GMT] today, a clash took place in Corta Lenha locality, some 16 km east of the city of Malanje. Government forces killed 11 rebels, and captured (?six) AKM's, three PKM machine guns, eight 81-mm, 82-mm, and 60-mm mortar grenades, 14 B-12 gun shells, two radio antennas, and kitchen equipment. The sources regretted to announced the death of an officer. Two soldiers were slightly wounded.

General Agostinho Fernandes, commander of the Northwestern Military Command, today paid a visit to combatants stationed 14 km east of Malanje. Recently, the combatants inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

### **Mozambique**

#### **Opposition Party Threatens To Launch Attacks**

*MB0806181794 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 8 Jun 94 p 2*

[Article by Orlando Muchanga]

[Text] (Milange) Gimo Phiri, leader of Udemo [Mozambique Democratic Union] is still making threats, saying

that if he does not receive the same conditions as those granted to Dhlakama and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in Maputo, he and his personnel will launch attacks.

Jose Francisco Goncalves, head of the Organization and Mobilization Department, who once again contacted us in Milange, reiterated that they want money for Udemo, otherwise they will attack government and Renamo military positions. They are awaiting a reply from the president of the republic.

We tried to contact Phiri in Milange, and we were told that the meeting could only take place on the Namuli mountain.

Out of the 2,000 Udemo soldiers said to be confined with government soldiers, we saw only 500 in the Milange assembly area.

We learned that FAM [Mozambique Armed Forces] soldiers born in that region are not awaiting orders for the official demobilization. Many have already gone home.

Goncalves added that "we have been meeting along the way" with MYP [Malawi Young Pioneers] members from bases located in Malawi's Thyolo District, mixed with Renamo personnel.

He alleged that these are Young Pioneers, which Renamo calls Rombezia [Rovuma-Zambezia separatist movement] Movement, located in Zambezia Province's Lugela District. Goncalves says: "Rombezia existed and disappeared in the 70s." He said, "We have also requested Mr. Dhlakama to withdraw his men, who for two months have been moving in our area in Namuli."

Colonel Elias Dhlakama, based in the Renamo assembly area in Sabelua, has categorically refuted the existence of MYP elements in his movement's bases. On the emergence of Rombezia, he said: "There must be something."

He said: "These bandits can only be the creation of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], such as Naparama [Government-sponsored counterinsurgency unit] and Phiri's men. They have always bet on people bent on destroying Renamo."

The civilian sources we contacted in Milange said they have not detected area any movement of the so-called Rombezia in the area. On this issue they only know what the press has been reporting.

#### **Demobilized Soldiers Mutiny, Clash With Civilians**

*MB0906132494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] The residents of Zambezia Province's central Mocuba District have reinstated order following a wave of violence caused by government soldiers confined in

the capital of the district. This happened on 6 June when the former soldiers mutinied and abandoned the assembly area, demanding an immediate demobilization and a speedy return to their homes. The police failed to control the situation, much less the UN personnel stationed in the area. The mutineers inundated the city, blocking the main road and exit of Mocuba both in the north and south. They destroyed a private vehicle, burned three houses, and disrupted the central market, causing considerable losses to the vendors. The wave of violence did not last more than an hour, because the population, seeing that the security forces were unable to contain the disturbances, organized itself and wielding hatchets and sticks, responded in kind. One soldier was killed and others seriously wounded, according to official reports. Meanwhile, unofficial reports say that two soldiers died and dozens others were wounded. In less than an hour the situation was under control and life returned to normal. Our reporters visited Mocuba 24 hours after the incident and the atmosphere was good. It was as if nothing abnormal had happened. [passage omitted]

#### **Electoral Court Judges Sworn In**

*MB0806185594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] The members of the Electoral Court were sworn in by President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano in Maputo today. The Electoral Court will be responsible for assessing contentious issues stemming from decisions made by the National Elections Commission. Speaking on the occasion, the Mozambican head of state said the task of the Electoral Court is to uphold the Electoral Law and guarantee that the Mozambican elections take place

in strict adherence to that law. The Electoral Court has two Mozambican magistrates and five international judges appointed by the UN secretary general on recommendation of the Security Council.

#### **Voter Registration in Nampula District Suspended**

*MB0806155194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Registration at the Nacala-a-Velha's seven electoral registration centers is still suspended as a result of a decision made by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] representative at the Provincial Elections Commission. This was confirmed to our correspondent by Aurelio das Neves, Nampula's commission chairman, at the end of a meeting held today to assess the situation.

Registration has not yet begun in localities of Malema District. Neves said it has not been possible to meet Renamo's advisers to the provincial governor to discuss the situation.

### **Namibia**

#### **Cabinet Approves Return of Koevoet Members**

*MB0906010794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] The Namibian cabinet has accepted a proposal that members of the former counter insurgency unit, Koevoet [crowbar], should be allowed to return to Namibia. More than 500 members of the controversial unit have indicated that they want to leave South Africa and return to Namibia. The decision also paves the way for 5,000 bushmen in the Northern Cape to return.



## Liberia

### Council Rejects Taylor's Army Plan; Disarmament Halts

AB0806184594 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 8 Jun 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The peace process in Liberia seems, for all intents and purposes, to have been on the back burner for weeks now. Disarmament of the warring factions has come to a halt and clashes have continued. The peacekeeping forces had its hands tied to intervene but the last thing the ruling council wants is for the factions to continue to carry weapons a second longer than necessary. So Charles Taylor's suggestion two weeks ago that a transitional army should be set up with his NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] providing half the force, did not go down too well with the council. From Monrovia, Nii Nartey Allison telexed this report.

Liberia's ruling council today rejected demands by NPFL leader Charles Taylor for the formation of a transitional army. State Council chairman David Kpomakpor said the council was adamantly opposed to such a proposal. Addressing his first meeting with reporters since assuming office in March, Kpomakpor said it is counterproductive and we don't consider the issue debatable. He went on to say while we were trying without success to take away guns from the various armed factions, he had proposed that we form another army with these same men and return their guns to them. This is wrong. Kpomakpor also called for a fresh meeting of the parties to the Cotonou Agreement to review the Liberian peace process and he threatened to resort to action if this proposal was not met. He blamed the slow pace of the peace process on a lack of will from the warring factions and said the situation rather than becoming better was, in fact, getting worse.

Kpomakpor said the council is worried by pressure from the United States Government that as of the end of this month, if 30 to 50 percent of the arms have not been taken away from the warring factions, it would reconsider its position on Liberia but he did not elaborate. Kpomakpor said the United States has turned down requests to give recognition to the transitional government because the government itself lacks control over the entire country.

### ECOMOG Chief Reassures Foreign Contingents

AB0806150094 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900  
GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] The field commander of the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], Major General John M. Inienger, has assured that in spite of all difficulties in the peace process, efforts are

still being made at high levels to effect disarmament and pave the way for a democratically elected government in Liberia.

Gen. Inienger made the disclosure recently during his working visit to the Ugandan contingent at the SOS encampment village and the Tanzanian troops assigned at Carey near Gbarnga. The ECOMOG field commander said to ensure the implementation of the disarmament process, ECOMOG has already begun meetings and consultations with factional leaders and other players of the Liberian conflict for the resumption of the disarmament and deployment exercises. He then urged members of the peacekeeping force to continue their good work and not to be discouraged by attempts by the factions to frustrate their efforts.

Meanwhile, officers and soldiers of the Ugandan and Tanzanian contingents of expanded ECOMOG have been commended for exhibiting a high degree of tolerance and restraint in the face of extreme provocation by fighters of the armed groups. The commendation was made by the ECOMOG field commander, Maj. Gen. John M. Inienger, during his working visit to the locations of (Ugabart), (Sistring), and SOS encampment village and other [words indistinct] set aside at Carey and Gbarnga.

Referring to incidents in which nine Ugandan ECOMOG soldiers on a routine patrol were ambushed and abducted and others in which they were shot at without justification, the ECOMOG field commander said that the incidents were regrettable and unfortunate. He enjoined them to continue to exercise restraint and patience which, he said, were the cornerstone of peacekeeping.

Gen. Inienger observed that the task of the peacekeeper was not an easy one, citing as example the case of an unarmed Senegalese member of the small UN peacekeeping force in Rwanda, Captain [name indistinct], who was recently shot dead in Kigali, and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] abduction of five Nigerian ECOMOG soldiers out of which three have been released. While at the same time of talking to them, two were still being held. However, he assured them that ECOMOG was totally behind them, irrespective of whatever happened. He referred to the recent spate of orchestrated accusations by the various armed groups, which tended to cast doubts on ECOMOG's neutrality in its efforts to bring peace to Liberia, saying that in peacekeeping if you are not accused it means that you are not working.

Gen. Inienger assured them that in spite of all the difficulties, efforts, including meetings, consultations are still being made at higher levels to effect disarmament and pave the way for a democratically elected government. He urged them to continue to endure until peace is finally achieved in Liberia because a large proportion of Liberians are still languishing as refugees.

The field commander has, meanwhile, promised to look into the administrative and logistics problems of the peacekeepers, especially in the areas of efforts to urge the United Nations to speedily pay them their stipends which had accumulated for several months. Gen. Inienger was accompanied by some of his principal staff officers and UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia] officials.

### Ex-Interim President on Support for ECOMOG

AB0806170094 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 8 Jun 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Well, Dr. Amos Sawyer used to be the interim president of Liberia but last year, when a new peace agreement between the warring factions took effect he had to step down as part of the deal. However, he has remained in the public eye and even continues to attract some controversy. Dr. Sawyer helps to run an organization called the Center for Democratic Empowerment which analyzes political developments in Liberia and helps to find solutions to the problems that may arise, but some people are accusing the organization of setting out to promote ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], the peacekeeping force which is trying to end the fighting in Liberia. Well, Cholo Brooks met Dr. Amos Sawyer in Monrovia and asked him for his response to that accusation.

[Begin recording] [Sawyer] Indeed, we have no qualms about promoting ECOMOG here for what ECOMOG is doing and what ECOMOG has done here. Now, we know there are a few warlords that for their own purposes may play down this effort. The fact that Monrovia and the refugee camps combined have perhaps two-thirds of the population of this country is an indication that people are running to ECOMOG-protected areas and there they find some security.

[Brooks] Okay, one thing that perhaps worries people or people always think of is that Amos Sawyer was a one-time president of the interim government and at that time he was advocating for lasting peace, and at the same time asking the people to lay down their arms, but still people are still having arms and there has been no progress yet.

[Sawyer] We are concerned and saddened by the fact that there is not so much progress with respect to disarmament but you see Liberians have to get deeply involved in this process. We cannot see disarmament as an activity that involves warlords, ECOMOG, and UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia] and the rest of the Liberian society stands aside as spectators. Who are to be disarmed? They are young men but are Liberians. Where have they come from? They have come from our villages, they are part of our families, they have been associated with our schools and our churches and our mosques, and all of these and so the institutional heads

and forces of all of these various structures should all bring their influence to bear on the process of disarmament.

[Brooks] Okay, back to the center itself. Is your center connected with any international institutions?

[Sawyer] We are a new outfit and we intend to go from strength to strength. We intend to begin (?giving) our modest resources, looking at the issues that are at hand here. We have just finished preparing our agenda for Liberia. We are now consulting with colleagues across this continent, largely in West Africa and in some related institutions in Europe and the United States. We are interested in applied research consultancy on these crucial problems of governance and we will seek resources from international sources basically to attack some of these problems and see if we can make some headway.

[Brooks] Okay, Dr. Sawyer, as you know there is a deadline with regard to elections in September and your organization is taking part in the coming election. How do you look at the (?date) set for the election to be held here?

[Sawyer] Well, first let me make some comments here that we are not going to take part in the election as an institution but we are very much interested in the development of a responsible electorate. We believe that at this stage in the development of Liberia, what we should be trying to come up with during the first postwar elections here is something of a grand covenant where a national covenant will be agreed upon by political parties and leaders so we do not find a "winner-take-all" situation and that we can move smoothly through the first six years of the postwar era with all hands on board attacking the problems of reconciliation and reconstruction. [end recording]

## Nigeria

### Opposition Calls For Mass Protests, Disobedience

AB0806210594 Paris AFP in English 2040 GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] Lagos, June 8 (AFP)—Nigerian pro-democracy activists called Wednesday [8 June] for mass protests and civil disobedience next week to bring down military ruler General Sani Abacha.

The Campaign for Democracy said that from next week, "market women and men should lock their shops, drivers and transport owners should remove their vehicle from the streets. Workers should stay off their offices.

"Our brothers and sisters in the armed forces and the police are advised to take side with the civil society," it added.

The struggle between the Nigerian government and opposition has intensified in recent weeks with the

opposition accusing the regime of dragging its heels over a return to democracy after annulled elections and a military coup last year.

However, a nationwide umbrella group, the National Democratic Campaign, Wednesday cancelled a big rally at the Lagos home of Moshood Abiola, the unofficial winner of presidential elections held last year. The campaign wanted to forestall a breakdown of law and order that could jeopardize its objective of having Abacha's military regime stand down and hand over power to Abiola, a spokesman for the group said.

The number two official in the junta, General Oladipo Diya, said the government was determined to continue with a phased return to democracy, with the first element, a constitutional conference, due to open June 27. This is intended to show the opposition that the government is a "responsible military administration," Diya told state-run radio.

However Nigerian security forces earlier in the day arrested four leaders of the opposition National Democratic Coalition, press reports said.

In a communique, the British High Commission, or embassy, in Lagos said it "regrets the recent arrests of a number of prominent politicians and hopes they will soon be released." The declaration, which diplomats said reflected the joint position of the European Union, said Britain and its partners were studying trade sanctions they took after the annulment of the elections last year and the military coup last November.

"These are being kept under close review and will be modified in the light of progress towards the establishments of democratic civilian rule," the statement said.

The detainees were a former information minister, Anthony Enahoro, and three former civilian state governors, Christian Onoh of Anambra in the southeast and Yahaya Abdulkarim and Balarabe Musa of Sokoto and Kaduna in the north.

Four members of the disbanded Senate, including speaker Ameh Ebute, and another former civilian governor, Segun Osoba, had been arrested previously.

The opposition coalition and members of the dissolved Nigerian parliament, issued separate statements declaring Abacha's six-month-old government illegal and called for a government of national union to be set up under Abiola.

Abiola has meanwhile written to US Vice President Al Gore asking the United States and other countries to recognise a parallel Nigerian government he said he intends to name by Sunday, the first anniversary of the annulled poll. The millionaire businessman told a crowd of supporters of his intention and challenged the military to arrest him.

"I will be sworn in as the president and commander-in-chief by the popular wish of the Nigerian people by

the first anniversary of the election (June 12), and then let heavens fall," he said to a thundering ovation.

The crowd included ambassadors and representatives of 25 countries, reporters said.

### **UK Denies Condemning Ex-Senate President's Arrest**

*AB0906102294 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Britain yesterday denied newspaper reports that it had condemned the arrest of the former Senate president, Mr. Ameh Ebute. The statement by the British High Commission in Lagos said that the government was aware of press reports over the weekend that it described the arrest of Mr. Ebute as [words indistinct] and that this was broadcast by the BBC.

Denying the reports the high commission said (?it had made no such condemnation). It, however, said that the British Government regretted the recent arrests of some prominent politicians and hoped that they would soon be released. The commission said the British Government was putting under close review measures taken against Nigeria after the annulment of the 12 June elections. It gave the assurance that they would be modified if progress were made toward the establishment of democratic rule. The British Government called for constructive political dialogue in Nigeria as well as restraint from actions likely to impede the (?program) of the constitutional [word indistinct].

### **Ex-Senator Warns Against Taking Power by Force**

*AB0806203594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Nigerian elites and members of the political class have been cautioned against the temptation of using force to take over power from the military. The Senate president in the Second Republic and a member of the National Constitutional Conference Commission, Dr. Joseph Wayas, gave the warning at a news briefing in Abuja today.

Dr. Wayas drew the attention of politicians to the fact that even the military, who were forced out of their posts by their colleagues, have refrained from using force to insist on returning to power. He stressed the belief that the crisis surrounding 12 June which the country was currently facing was created and promoted by those who think Nigeria could not survive unless they were in power.

Dr. Wayas stressed the need for those he called campaigners of disorder to reflect on the fortitude, forbearance, and sense of responsibility displayed by media political actors who came before them. He condemned the recent statement credited to the president of the



defunct Senate, Mr. Ameh Ebute, in which he declared the Provisional Ruling Council and the government as illegal.

The former Senate president, who noted that the Senate of the ill-fated Third Republic had no legal standing, wondered why those who participated in illegality should speak of the illegality of any administration.

### **Government Clamps Down on Democratic Opposition**

*AB0806190594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Nigerian military government of General Sani Abacha keeps tightening the screw another turn on the pro-democrat opposition. They say there is no way they can resign and revert the result of last June's election and the presumed winner, Moshood Abiola, seems bent on setting up an alternative government on the anniversary next Sunday [12 June]. There has been a wave of arrests of leading politicians, including former senators and members of the National Democratic Coalition, NADECO and the clampdown has continued. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] At least, five leading members of the National Democratic Coalition, NADECO, were arrested yesterday as the police launched a massive clampdown on pro-democracy activists nationwide. Those arrested were Chief Anthony Enahoro, veteran nationalist and leader of NADECO, who was picked from his home in Benin; former civilian governors Chief Christian Onoh of Anambra State, picked up in Enugu; Alhaji Balarabe Musa of Kaduna State, picked in Kaduna; Alhaji Yahaya Abdulkadir of Sokoto State, picked up at Lagos Airport; and Air Commodore David Jang, retired, who was arrested in his home near Jos.

Simultaneously, other teams of policemen raided the homes of other politicians in Oshun and Oyo States in Western Nigeria but the politicians had gone into hiding. The arrests have come in the wake of increasing defiance of the military government by the politicians who are insisting on the immediate restoration of full democracy, through the formal installation of the winner of last year's presidential election, Chief Moshood Abiola.

Reports today say that members of the dissolved Ondo State legislature met secretly yesterday in Akure and resolved to formally reconvene the House in open defiance of the military. Legislators in Katsina and Kano States in Northern Nigeria, and those in Oyo in the west are reported to be planning similar meetings. The man at the center of it all, Chief Abiola, is daring the military government to arrest him. Addressing a public lecture in Lagos last night, Chief Abiola said that he was ready to sacrifice his life in the struggle to make his victory at last year's election a reality.

However, the military government is unyielding. The vice chairman of the Provisional Ruling Council, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, told a gathering of traditional rulers in Eastern Nigeria yesterday that installing Chief Abiola as president would create a new set of problems which he did not specify.

The head of the Anglican Church in Nigeria, Archbishop Abiodun Adetiloye, has condemned the current spate of arrests. He says it will only aggravate tension and cause Nigerians to dislike the military the more. In an open letter to the head of state, Gen. Sani Abacha, the primate said, my dear general, now is the time to go. I appeal to you in the name of God, please listen to the voice of reason and go. [end recording]

### **Papers Report More Arrests, Release of Officials**

*AB0906142194 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[From the press review]

[Text] As Nigerians watch the unfolding political events in the country between the military government of General Sani Abacha and prodemocracy activists, the newspapers report efforts by both parties to achieve one result or the other.

THE GUARDIAN, in a major headline writes: "Diya Seeks Dialogue on Crisis." The paper reports that the Federal Government has now sued for dialogue as a viable means of resolving the political crisis in Nigeria in which prodemocracy activists want the military regime to hand over power to civilians based on the annulled 12 June presidential election results of 1993. THE GUARDIAN observes that the new approach by government became visible following the meetings Nigeria's chief of general staff Lieutenant General Diya had with traditional rulers in the eastern and western regions of the country.

The SUNRAY reporting in the same vein has it that foreign nationals in Nigeria are becoming jittery because of tension created by M.K.O. Abiola and the National Democratic Coalition to form a parallel government in the country.

The SKETCH on its part reports that the former governor of Anambra State, Chief C.C. Onoh, arrested by security agents in connection with the political situation in the country, has been released. It said the former governor regained his freedom yesterday Wednesday and that he refuted all allegations against him. The paper also reflects on the airport interview Chief Onoh granted journalists at the Enugu Airport in which he urged Nigerians to allow peace to reign in order to find a lasting solution to the country's problems.

While the TRIBUNE reports that Chief Anthony Enahoro, a former minister in the First Republic, and Chief Bola Ige, former governor of Oyo State, have regained their freedom, it reports the arrest of other politicians



but the paper failed to say who they were. It says their release was [words indistinct] the intervention of the minister of justice, Dr. Olu Onagoruwa. However, THE GUARDIAN reports that Chief Bola Ige was still being detained. Both papers may have published at different times. It however reports that 23 former civilian governors out of 30 of them who served during the last military regime in Nigeria have called for a dialogue among the different interest groups in the country to resolve the political stalemate without resorting to war.

The CHAMPION, reasoning in the same way, reports that the ex-governors felt that this step will help reduce tension. The DAILY TIMES echoing in the same angle reports that other prominent Africans like Dr. Akinola Aguda, a former director general of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and Dr. Mole Nkose, director, South African Institute of Economic Policy, have joined others to appeal to all the contending groups to use dialogue to handle the political situation in Nigeria. The TIMES also reports this by stressing that Nigeria's chief of general staff, Lt. Gen. Diya, has appealed to Nigerians to give the Abacha regime a chance to prove its sincerity.

#### **Army Chief: Media Spread False Reports on Arrests**

AB0906095094 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Text] The chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, has called for the support of Nigerians toward the ongoing democratization program. Gen. Diya made the call in Benin while speaking at a meeting with traditional rulers and elders from Edo and Delta States. He expressed concern at some media organizations which have been feeding the public with false information about the arrest of some eminent Nigerians.

Gen. Diya said only the inspector general of police is authorized to arrest people who have committed offenses, and such people will be made to face the proper charges. He stated that the present administration is committed to the rule of law and assured that those who have been arrested without concrete charges will eventually be released.

The chief of general staff also spoke of attempts to spoil the name of the traditional rulers. He warned that those engaged in spreading rumors to cause confusion will be made to face the law.

#### **Army Chief Meets Traditional Rulers on Crisis**

AB0906122294 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Text] The military authorities in Nigeria have again assured the people that they have no hidden agenda to perpetuate themselves in office. Rather, they said, their ardent desire was to return the country to a democratic rule in the shortest time possible. This assurance was given by Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, the chief of general staff, at a meeting in Lagos last night with traditional rulers and leaders from the western part of the country. Explaining that the meeting was to brief the traditional rulers and leaders of thought on the current political situation in the country to allow them to judge for themselves, Gen. Diya said the situation did not call for them to fold their arms and wait for government to slug it out with its detractors—the so-called democracy groups. Gen. Diya said the government would continue to talk with the reasonable ones among the agitators, but would ignore the radical ones within the groups. The chief of general staff repeated his condemnation of certain people, whom he accused of mobilizing some news media to publish things that would not advance the cause of peace and unity in the country.

Earlier yesterday, Gen. Diya had addressed a similar meeting of traditional rulers from Edo and Delta states in Benin. The general had told the traditional rulers that the planned constitutional conference remained the only platform left for Nigerians to articulate their different political interests. He discounted a newspaper report alleging that the government had given 10 million naira to some traditional rulers and stated that the present administration had never and would never sell anybody.

#### **Troops Prepare for UN Assignment in Rwanda**

AB0906094594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] The Defense Headquarters has begun preparations to send Nigerian troops to Rwanda. This is in support of UN efforts to facilitate the return of peace to that country. The director of Defense Information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, stated this today in Lagos. He said that the mobilization was already in progress in accordance with a Federal Government directive. Brig. Gen. Chijuka explained that the Nigerian military team being prepared for the UN Rwandan operation would include all necessary support elements. The United Nations had requested some African countries, including Nigeria, to contribute to a 5,000-strong UN-African peacekeeping force to facilitate the return of peace to Rwanda.

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